

Supreme Court Strikes Again

"One Man, One Vote" —U. S. Supreme Court Ruling Attacks Your Property And Freedom

"State governments are geared almost exclusively to an agricultural economy and are unwilling or, because of built-in bias, unable to provide equal treatment to the urban citizen . . ."

—1964 Platform of Americans for Democratic Action (ADA).

When the 89th Congress of the United States convenes in January 1965, it will face one of the gravest constitutional crises in our nation's history. This became certain when the 88th Congress, in its haste to adjourn before November 3rd, went home without taking action to restrain or delay a U. S. Supreme Court decision (June 15, 1964) ordering that both Houses of all State Legislatures must be appointed on a population basis alone.

This decision was the result of a suit initiated in May 1961 by R. Peter Straus, an ADA national board member. The Court order (which was refused reconsideration on October 12) means that at least one branch of almost all the State Legislatures (mostly State Senates) will have to be reorganized and new members elected without delay.

Previously, most State Senates were apportioned to allow for geographical differences and legitimate minority interests. The net result has been that State Senates have had some power of restraint over the lower houses, just as the U. S. Senate by demand of the U. S. Constitution, checks the House of Representatives.

If the "one man, one vote" ruling is strictly adhered to, the trend will be toward an unchecked rule by the majority (cities and suburbs) and less protection for the minorities (small towns and rural areas). In 25 states, the residents of big cities and their suburbs could elect majorities of their State legislatures. In 15 States, 3 counties or less would be able to elect more than 50% of their legislators.

South Dakota's 30,000 American Indians would have practically no voice at all in the State Legislature. There would be only one Senator for each 10 or 12 counties in the farming and Indian areas. The State of Nevada would be controlled by the gambling capital of the United States, Las Vegas—if the Warren Court decision is to be enforced.

N. J.—AMONG THE "FIRST TO GO"

The structure of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, older than the Federal Constitution itself, now stands in jeopardy as one of the most sweeping constitutional lawsuits in New Jersey history is being launched.

On October 5, 1964, the New Jersey State Supreme Court began hearing arguments on a two-year-old suit seeking reapportionment of the State Legislature on a strict population basis. Under challenge is the legality of the N. J. State Constitution's allocation of one Senate seat and at least one Assembly seat per county.

Representing the N. J. Assembly, former State Senator Walter Jones urged the court to remain silent. Any declaration that the Legislature as presently constituted is invalid, he said, would be "literal anarchy; and possibly actual anarchy in some degree . . ."

Former State Senator Wesley Lance (Representing the N. J. Senate) argued that New Jersey had never released her right to maintain the system of government she had when she entered the Union. The reason, Lance contended, was that New Jersey withdrew her ratification of the 14th Amendment to the Federal Constitution before it was adopted in 1868. (The illegally-ratified 14th Amendment was the basis of the 'one man, one vote' Warren Court ruling of last June 15, 1964).

The Attorney-General of New Jersey, Arthur Sills, is representing the State (people) of New Jersey in the reapportionment suit before the State Supreme Court.

"REPRESENTING" THE PEOPLE



N. J. Attorney-General, Arthur J. Sills, Austrian-born Jew is "Jumping the Gun" in the N. J. State Assembly's Right of Protest against this unconstitutional ruling.

ADA NATIONAL BOARD MEMBER



R. Peter Straus, Jew and National Board Member of Americans for Democratic Action was responsible for the U. S. Supreme Court's "One Man, One Vote" ruling as a result of a suit initiated in May 1961.

Sills is an Austrian Jew, who couldn't wait to bar prayer and Bible reading from the N. J. public schools in accordance with the U. S. Supreme Court ban of June 1, 1963.

FRIEDLAND AND SON

The plaintiffs in the N. J. reapportionment suit are two labor leaders who are being represented by two zealous Jersey City lawyers, David and Jacob Friedland. Son David has devoted all of his time to this case for the past two years. In typical Talmudic hairsplitting fashion, David has even gone so far as to ask the State Agricultural Department to make soil analyses in each county—to show that it is illogical for legislators to represent land instead of people if the soil is the same in every county.

Papa Jake Friedland is a former N. J. Assemblyman who pushed the union labor program through the State Legislature in the 1940's, when the Hague machine ran Hudson County (which includes Jersey City).

Joseph Weintraub, the Chief Justice of the New Jersey State Supreme Court, has indicated that the Court will not delay a decision on the pending reapportionment suit to allow the N. J. State Legislature time to take corrective action—this, in spite of the fact that both Houses of the N. J. Legislature have been called into special session November 9, 1964, solely for the purpose of discussing the reapportionment issue.



—Seibel in "Richmond Times-Dispatch"

"LEGALIZED RAID . . ."

If the State's Republican form of government, as guaranteed in Article IV, Section 4 of the U. S. Constitution, is to be declared unconstitutional, how soon before county and municipal lawbodies, not to mention the Federal Congress itself, are rendered null and void by the Goldberg-Warren excuse for a Supreme Court? ? ?

U. S. Supreme Court Associate Justice Potter Stewart, in a separate dissenting opinion of the June 15, 1964 ruling, wrote:

"The Court's . . . pronouncement, which makes unconstitutional the legislatures of most of the 50 States, finds no support in the words of the Constitution, in any prior decision of this Court, or in the 175-year political history of our Federal Union . . . I am convinced these decisions mark a long step backward into that unhappy era when a majority of the members of this Court were thought by many to have convinced themselves and each other that the demands of the Constitution were to be measured not by what it says, but by their own notions of wise political theory . . . The rule announced today . . . stifles values of local individuality and initiative vital to the character of the Federal Union which it was the genius of our Constitution to create."

"The powers delegated . . . to the federal government are few and defined. Those which are to remain in the State government are numerous and indefinite. . . The powers reserved to the state will extend to all the objects which, in the ordinary course of affairs, concern the lives, liberties, and properties of the people, and the internal order, improvement, and prosperity of the state."

—James Madison

THE PROTOCOLS

Seems some Senate Committee without having any witnesses present, decided the Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion were not authentic. In view of this biased report, we urge every open-minded reader to purchase a copy of the PROTOCOLS and read them carefully several times, compare them with events taking place today. Then send us your unbiased opinion of whether the PROTOCOLS are authentic or are not authentic. We will then take a "Gallup poll" of the results. We assure our readers our findings will be just as unbiased as any Senate Comm. or Gallup Poll. Price \$1.00